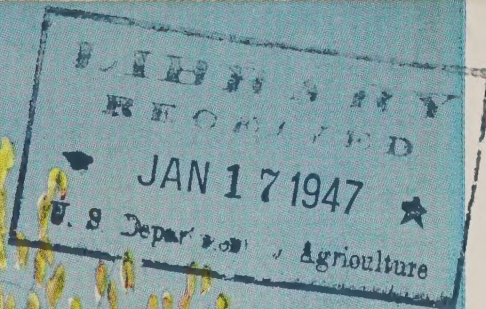


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Fall Grain Catalog
1946



COKER'S PEDIGREED SEED COMPANY
HARTSVILLE, S. C.

".....Plant breeding and other scientific experimentation covering a very wide field are necessarily incident to our work. Through them we are constantly discovering and proving the superior value of new plant families which produce high yields and better quality and which, therefore, add profits and comfort to the farmers' operations. Our experimental work also enables us to discover better and more economical methods of soil management, fertilization, cultivation and the preparation and handling of crops.

What we learn from our scientific operations is the property of our customers for their asking....."

DAVID R. COKER (1870-1938)
Founder

To Our Customers:

The post-war era about which we have talked for almost five years is now upon us. This era is bringing fundamental changes to the South that will affect the Southern farmer. Industry is looking Southward. The trend is toward a balancing of agriculture with industry. This is sound economy but it can create many headaches for the farmer unless he realizes, analyzes and solves the problems created by expanded industry.

Substantial quantities of the labor that has been available for farm use will seek the higher wages offered by industry, thereby reducing the amount of labor available for farm work. In order to use less labor more efficiently, and be in position to pay a fair wage, we must mechanize. In turn, if our labor and equipment are to produce maximum returns, we must go to a more diversified program of farming. The trend toward diversification that started in 1933 must be accelerated.

Small grains that have earned their place in diversified Southern agriculture are ideally suited for complete mechanization. As work stock is replaced by mechanical equipment, we will have opportunity to expand our programs of dairy cattle, beef cattle and poultry. Not only is this good farming but it provides a market for the grain consumed formerly by the work stock. Such a program lends itself to diversification and mechanization.

We are proud that the small grains bred by our Company have been selected by many Southern farmers, and have served their purpose well. As breeders, we feel



GEORGE J. WILDS, President and General Manager

that our present varieties are good, but we know that perfection has not been obtained. As one problem is solved, two new ones appear. But we assure our customers that we are keenly aware of the needs, and, by crossing and recrossing, we have brought into our breeding stocks factors for resistance to all known diseases; as well as for yield, high feeding value, and cold and storm resistance. We are seeking constantly to develop varieties that will best fill each requirement. While perfection may never be obtained, we know that our breeding material, our experience and our untiring efforts assure our customers of ever better products in the future.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Geo Wilds".

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Coker's Pedigreed **VICTORGRAIN OATS**

1946 BREEDER FOUNDATION STOCK

The considerable cold resistance of Victorgrain combined with its high degree of resistance to leaf rust and its medium early maturity, makes it possible to grow this variety successfully under a wide range of conditions, and over sizeable territory. Reports on its satisfactory performance have been received from growers from southern Virginia to north Florida and from southern Missouri to Texas. The heads are long and well balanced; the grains are attractive and bright, resisting weather stain. The plump, well-filled grains are high in feeding value with a low percentage of hull.

BREEDING HISTORY

In 1933, Victoria, a South American variety, which is a highly rust and smut resistant oat (but having no cold resistance and a heavy awn on the first grain), was crossed on our early, highly productive Fulgrain oat. The object was to breed an oat that combined the high rust and smut resistance of Victoria with the cold resistance, earliness, production and desirable grain characters of Fulgrain. After eight years of breeding, selecting and testing and the handling of thousands of head selections and head-to-rows, a striking new oat was evolved combining the best features of each parent without their undesirable characters. This oat we named Victorgrain.

CHARACTERISTICS OF 1946 STRAIN

Our 1946 strain of Victorgrain oats is very similar in type and appearance to strains offered in recent years. The desirable characters of this variety have been maintained through the annual selection and increase of the best from thousands of head-to-rows of this variety. It is remarkably pure and uniform, and we still consider it the best all round oat we have offered.

DESCRIPTION

Plant: Semi-procumbent—profuse tillering. Cold resistant. Is of medium height, grows about 75% as tall as Red Rust Proof or Appler.

Left: 1946 increase field of Victorgrain oats.

Smut Resistance: Resistant to all known races of smut.

Rust Resistance: Highly resistant to leaf or crown rust.

Season: Week earlier than Red Rust Proof.

Heads: Long and well balanced.

Straw: Very stiff, storm resistant. Ideal for combining.

Grains: Attractive, bright, resisting weather stain, plump, well filled berry, low per cent hull, high feeding value.

Production: The best of any southern variety which we have bred or tested.

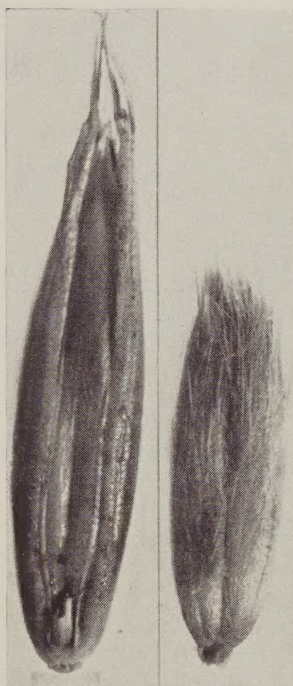
Uniformity: Excellent.

PRICES

1 to 12 bushels ---\$5.00 per bushel
12 to 48 bushels ---\$4.75 per bushel
Above 48 bushels ---\$4.50 per bushel

These oats treated with Ceresan.

NOTE: Although our 1946 strain of Victorgrain has shown high resistance to all known races of smut, we are, nevertheless, treating these seed because of the possibility that there are other races of smut not yet discovered to which the oat may be susceptible, and because of the advantages of Ceresan treatment in better, healthier stands and increased yields.



Victorgrain oat shown with and without hull. Enlarged to show plump, well filled grain.

"The average Southern farmer has in prospect for this fall a greater net profit than he ever before enjoyed. What will he do with it? Will he show prudence and patriotism, pay his debts, invest liberally in liberty bonds, contribute to the Red Cross and other charitable war agencies, respond to all other patriotic calls made on him by the Nation and the State Councils of Defense, and put aside the balance for those emergencies which the future is almost sure to bring forth? Or will he launch upon various speculations and extravagances which will make the temporary prosperity a curse rather than a blessing?"

Fall 1917

David R. Coker



Coker's Pedigreed

RUST RESISTANT

FULGRAIN OATS

1946 BREEDER FOUNDATION STOCK

Our 1946 strain of Fulgrain oats combines early maturity with stiff, storm resistant straw and a high degree of resistance to leaf or crown rust. The heads are long and well balanced, and the grains are plump, heavy and of high feeding value.

We do not claim any remarkable improvement in this oat over strains previously offered. The desirable features of this variety have been fully maintained through selection and testing with some improvement in yield. It is one of the best tillering oats we know of, is uniform in type, and has so far shown resistance to all smuts yet discovered.

DESCRIPTION

Plant: Semi-erect with dark green pointed blades; profuse tillering; cold resistant, rust resistant, smut resistant.

Season: 10 to 12 days earlier than Applier and Red Rust Proof, 2 to 3 days later than Fulghum.

Heads: Long, well balanced, heavily fruited.

Straw: Very stiff, very storm resistant; ideal for combining.

Grains: Beautiful, plump, low percent hull, heavy, high feeding value. Few with awns or beard.

Production: Better production record than parent strain.



Fulgrain oats average a low percent hull, are heavy and of high feeding value.

PRICES

1 to 12 bushels	-----	\$5.00 per bushel
12 to 48 bushels	-----	\$4.75 per bushel
Above 48 bushels	-----	\$4.50 per bushel

These oats treated with Ceresan.

NOTE: Although our 1946 strain of Fulgrain has been highly resistant to all known races of smut, we are nevertheless treating these seed with Ceresan because of the possibility that there are other races of smut not yet discovered to which this oat may be susceptible, and because of the advantages of Ceresan treatment in better, healthier stands and increased yields.

Left: Note profuse tillering, stiff storm resistant straw, and long well balanced heads on our Fulgrain variety.

SUGGESTIONS ON GROWING CERTIFIED OATS

1. Plant your oats or wheat on land you know to be free of noxious weeds, foreign seed or volunteer grain.

2. Never plant on land which was planted to grain the previous year. Intensive cultivation of row crops such as beans or peas planted on stubble will not prevent seed from germinating and showing up as volunteer plants if the land is seeded to grain the following season. Also, low lands planted to row crops are usually infested with noxious weeds and should not be planted in oats for certification.

3. Never scatter rough stable manure or compost on fields you expect to plant to any of the small grains. Seed will go through work stock or grazing animals and come up as volunteers in such fields.

4. Be sure every seed is removed from the grain drill before going into the field to plant. A handful of seed left in a grain drill will spoil the appearance of an entire plot of grain.

5. In all sections where small grains are grown, seed will be scattered by birds or other means to the adjoining fields in that vicinity, and volunteer plants will result. Volunteer plants are those which are not planted by the grain drill and appear at random BETWEEN THE GRAIN ROWS. If the plants are not exactly in the grain row you are safe in assuming they are volunteer plants.

6. Hard seed in vetch often germinate the second year and furnish a troublesome source of mixture. Small grain growers must recognize this fact and plan their cropping system so as to avoid this as far as possible.

7. Regardless of the quality of your planting seed or the condition of your land, it is almost certain that some weeds and a few hybrid or off-type plants will appear. It is highly important that you check your fields of grain carefully, and remove these before harvest. This operation is usually simple and inexpensive, and often represents the difference between saving seed that can or cannot be certified.



Coker's Pedigreed STANTON OATS

1946 BREEDER STOCK

**A TALL GROWING, PRODUCTIVE OAT SUITED FOR
GRAIN, HAY OR FORAGE.**

Coker's Stanton Oat is a desirable variety for grain, hay or green feed. It is of medium late maturity and is highly resistant to cold and leaf rust. It combines a number of features which appeal to livestock feeders and dairymen. It grows rather tall and makes a profuse leaf growth which provides more green feed, more hay or a greater tonnage of ensilage per acre.

CLEANER GRAIN AND RUST-FREE FORAGE

Stanton is a heavy yielder of grain as well as hay, and its resistance to rust helps produce bigger yields of grain and rust-free forage. An oat which produces plenty of straw, as well as good yields of grain, is also desirable since live-stock feeders have a use for their oat straw for bedding and litter and to produce abundant manure. This variety has long, well balanced heads and an attractive yellow grain.

VARIETY TEST RECORD

The suitability of Coker's Stanton Oat for the production of either grain or hay is shown by the results of tests conducted under the supervision of the North Carolina Experiment Station in 1944. In an average of three tests, Stanton produced 6,800 pounds of hay per acre, tying for first place; and led all varieties in yield of grain in an average of 55 tests conducted over a three-year period throughout the state of North Carolina.

BREEDING HISTORY

Dr. T. R. Stanton, Chief Agronomist in charge U. S. D. A. Oat Investigation, turned over to us, at our request, one quart of the mass fourth generation seed coming from his Lee x Victoria cross in the fall of 1932. We planted that fall 432 rod rows with these seed, planting on the ground level so as to subject them to maximum cold. That winter, cold was severe, killing outright many plants and severely damaging others,

Left: Coker's Stanton Oats produce good yields of forage, hay or grain.

but some plants came through beautifully, showing no effect of cold. Each of these was staked, and the following fall 767 of the best of these were put in plant-to-rows. Fortunately, leaf rust infection was heavy in the spring of 1934, which gave us an opportunity to discard all progenies that did not show a high degree of rust resistance. Each year since 1934, we have selected thousands of heads from good lines. These have been planted in head-to-rows, the best of these in cold, smut, rust and yield tests, the best of them in increase blocks and on through such vigorous tests in a supreme effort to find a variety that would be worthy of bearing the name Stanton.

We found the answer in a selection made in the spring of 1937. (The ninth generation of cross.) The oat was in head-to-row tests in 1937-1938 and in yield, cold and smut tests in 1938 and 1939. In this test, it produced 74 bushels per acre against 57.4 bushels for Fulgrain Strain 3. This was a bad rust year. In test in 1939 and 1940, Stanton produced 76.8 bushels per acre and Fulgrain Strain 3, 77.7 bushels; in 1940 and 1941 tests, Stanton produced 86.6 bushels per acre and Fulgrain Strain 3, 76.7 bushels. This consistently good yield record convinces us of its real merit and that it is worthy of bearing this distinguished name.

DESCRIPTION

Plant: Procumbent, winter type, profuse tillering, long fine blades, cold resistant, rust resistant, slightly taller than Fulgrain Strain 3.

Season: A week later than Victorgrain; same as Red Rust Proof.

Heads: Very long, well balanced.

Grains: Bright to rich yellow, attractive, a few with awns or beard.

Production: Better than parent strain.

Utility: Ideal for grain. Its profuse leaf growth, tillering, height, and rust resistance make it also an ideal oat for either hay or silage.

PRICES

1 to 12 bushels	_____	\$5.00 per bushel
12 to 48 bushels	_____	\$4.75 per bushel
Above 48 bushels	_____	\$4.50 per bushel

These oats treated with Ceresan.



Stanton oats produce a bright to rich yellow, attractive grain.



Coker's Pedigreed **HARDIRED WHEAT**

1946 BREEDER STOCK

Our 1946 strain of Hardired wheat is our newest and best strain of the Hardired Variety which was first offered our customers in the fall of 1940.

Coker's Hardired is of medium early maturity, ripening about a week later than Redhart Strains and about one week earlier than Leap's Prolific, Forward and Fulcaster. The heads are long, square and well-filled with grain of high milling value.

It has considerable cold resistance, is resistant to the early types of rust and to most races of mildew. (See important note following.)

Hardired wheat stools (tillers) profusely, and consequently, less seed per acre is needed than with most other varieties. Heavier seedings sometime result in shorter heads and smaller, weaker straw.

This wheat grows somewhat taller than Redhart, and consequently, its storm resistance is not as great. Although we have never suffered any loss of this variety on our farms from lodging, we do not recommend it for planting on heaviest types of soil, high in organic matter or nitrogen content.

EXCELLENT VARIETY TEST RECORD

Our Hardired strains of wheat have led all varieties tested by the North Carolina Experiment Station in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain sections for an average of all years tested, and likewise came first in the five-year average test at Stoneville, Mississippi. It ranked second in the 1943 Clemson College test, stood near the top in test at the Pee Dee Experiment Station, Florence, S. C., and led all commercial strains at Edisto Experiment Station, Blackville, S. C.

In the 1941 South Carolina three-acre wheat contest (the only year such a contest has been held in South Carolina), Hardired made the highest yield record of any variety planted—an average yield of 33.56 bushels, and won first state prize with a yield of 56.5 bushels per acre.

We have received good reports from most of the Southeastern States on this variety, which

gives an indication of its wide adaptability and satisfactory performance under varying conditions.

DESCRIPTION

Plant: Winter type, profuse tillering, cold resistant, mildew resistant (see note following); high tolerance to early types of leaf rust.

Season: Medium, week or ten days later than Redhart. About one week earlier than Leap's Prolific, Forward and Fulcaster.

Heads: Long, square, well filled.

Straw: Good, enabling ease of harvest with minimum loss.

Grains: Very similar to Redhart; high milling value.

Production: Highest.

PRICES

1 to 12 bushels, \$5.00 per bushel
12 to 48 bushels, \$4.75 per bushel
Above 48 bushels, \$4.50 per bushel

IMPORTANT NOTE: Year before last for the first time since we introduced our Hardired Wheat five years ago, and again this year, we have discovered severe mildew damage in some of our increase fields. Because of the high degree of resistance to mildew which this variety heretofore has shown, we are convinced that this is a new race. We believe that Hardired

will continue to show resistance to the type of mildew against which it has been bred, and will suffer loss only when attacked by this newly discovered race or others yet to be discovered.

The progress of any breeding program depends on the skill of the breeder, how large a number of plant progenies he is able to handle, and to some extent on good fortune. Our plant breeders are thoroughly qualified for the important job they are doing through specialized training and many years of practical experience; and the answer to a part of their success in producing superior varieties can be found in our breeding methods and the large volume of work carried on. More than 40,000 individual test rows are grown annually in these experiments.



Highly magnified grain of Hardired wheat—horny, high gluten content.

OUR VISITORS



First Row, Left to Right:

(1) With the ending of the war and relaxing of travel restrictions, thousands of our farmer visitors resumed their trips to Hartsville to see our grain breeding and test work.

(2) South Carolina Farm Security officials and supervisors are shown here examining some of our forage type oats.

(3) Dr. Wilds explains our breeding program to group of Darlington County, South Carolina, farmers.

(4) Part of a group of Soil Conservation Service officials from the southeastern states who visited us last season.

Second Row, Left to Right:

(1) This group of visitors came from Stanly County, North Carolina.

Panoramic view of our main grain test plot





(2) Anson County, North Carolina, farmers with County Agent J. W. Cameron.

(3) As a part of their training program in agriculture, this group of World War II Veterans from Rowland, North Carolina, visited our farms.

(4) Aiken County, South Carolina, colored farmers study improved varieties and better methods.

Third Row, Left to Right:

(1) Uncle Tom Broom, veteran Union County, North Carolina, farm agent, with group of his leading grain farmers.

(2) This photograph taken on our main seed breeding farm shows group of Dillon County, South Carolina, and Union County, North Carolina, farmers inspecting our small grain breeding experiments.

test plot taken late in April.





Coker's Pedigreed **REDHART WHEAT**

1946 BREEDER STOCK

**A VARIETY WITH STIFF STRAW, EXTRA EARLY
MATURITY AND HIGH PRODUCTION.**

FOURTH IMPROVEMENT ON ORIGINAL STRAIN

The present Redhart is our fourth improvement on the original Redhart strain of wheat first offered by our Company 24 years ago. It is very similar both in type and appearance to Redhart Strain 4 from which it came, but has made a better yield record and has shown a higher degree of uniformity. It is a week earlier than Strain 1, from two to three weeks earlier than Forward, Leap's Prolific and Fulcaster, and a week earlier than Blue Stem and Gasta.

HEADS ERECT, COMPACT AND BEARDLESS

Coker's Redhart has a strong, stiff straw and stands up well under unfavorable weather conditions. The heads stand erect, are beardless and square with four full rows of grain. The glumes fit snugly over the grains and reduce loss from shattering.

The plant is erect in type, broad leafed, good stooling and medium dwarf in height. The grains are plump and of high milling value.

DESCRIPTION

Plant: Erect in type, broad leafed, good stooling, 3 inches shorter than Redhart Strain 1.

Photo on left shows field of our 1946 strain of Redhart wheat. This wheat has stiff straw, extra early maturity and high production.



Redhart wheat produces plump grains of high milling value.

Straw: Stiff, storm resistant.

Heads: Beardless, erect, square with 4 full rows of grain, cream to yellow glumes that fit snugly over grains, and reduce loss from shattering.

Yield: Best of the Redhart Strains.

Season: Very early (a week earlier than Redhart Strain 1, escaping much rust injury).

Grains: Plump, horny, high gluten content, high milling value.

PRICES

1 to 12 bu., \$4.50 per bu.
12 to 48 bu., \$4.25 per bu.
Above 48 bu., \$4.00 per bu.

"A plot measuring 10.9 acres was seeded with 9½ bu. of Redhart 5 seed. It was combined on June 11th, a good two weeks earlier than general and yielded 49.5 bu. per A. of 62.5 test wheat. It was planted on a good field well fertilized and top dressed in early spring with nitrate. Other wheat that was similarly treated had a good percentage of lodged wheat. The Redhart stood up perfectly . . ."

June 16, 1946, Hopkinsville Milling Co.
Hopkinsville, Ky.

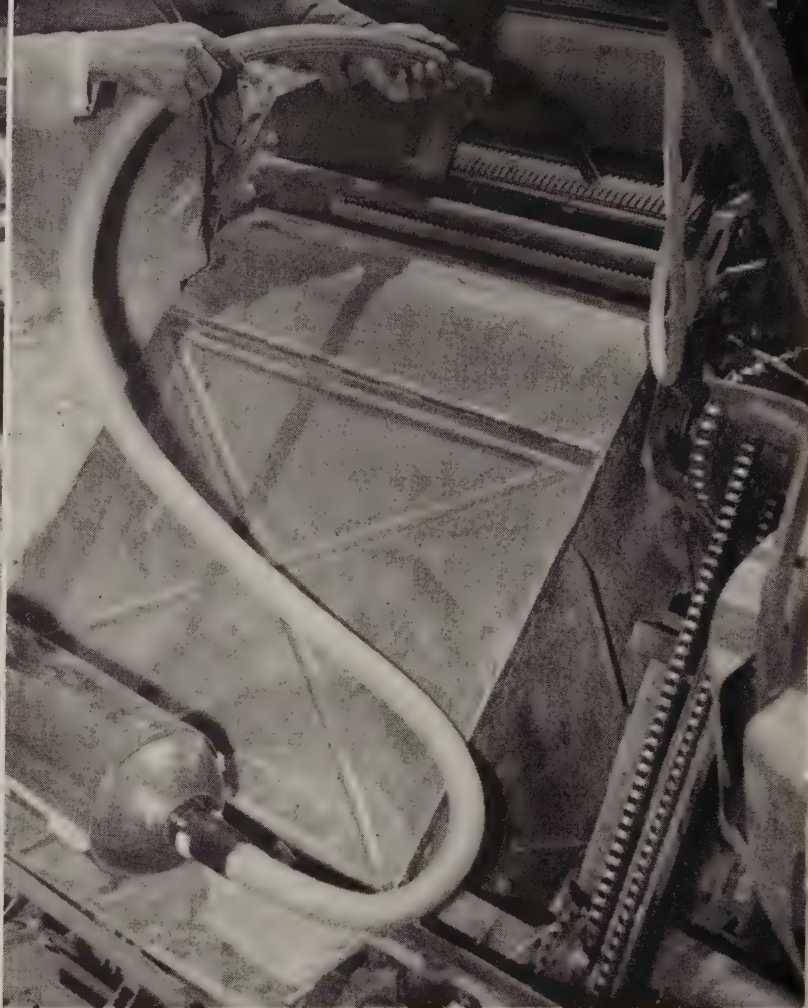
VISITORS ARE WELCOME

Our breeding and increase fields of small grain may be seen to best advantage between the 1st and 15th of May, tobacco during mid-summer, and cotton in late August and September. Our methods and results are an open book, and you are assured of a cordial welcome when you come.

"Harvesting and Processing Pedigreed Grain"



1 Careful and painstaking cleaning of combine prior to grain harvest is essential in maintaining purity. High pressure air blast is used to remove foreign seed or trash.



2 A vacuum cleaner with special nozzle reaches out of the way places where contamination might occur.



5 A modern, self-propelled combine eliminates loss in "opening up" a field of pedigreed oats.



3 All removable parts through which grain passes are taken off, thoroughly cleaned and inspected.



4 The job of checking and okaying our grain harvesting machinery is entrusted only to trained and specially qualified men.



6 The pay-off of years of scientific grain breeding and testing is in putting maximum yields of quality grain in the bag.



7 Grain is loaded and hauled from field promptly as harvest progresses.



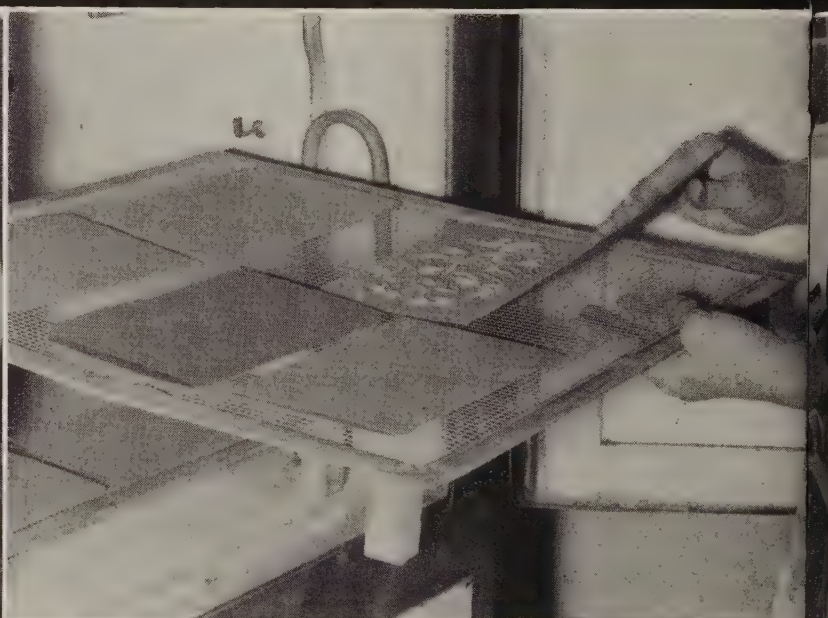
8 Seed are warehoused to await curing and processing.



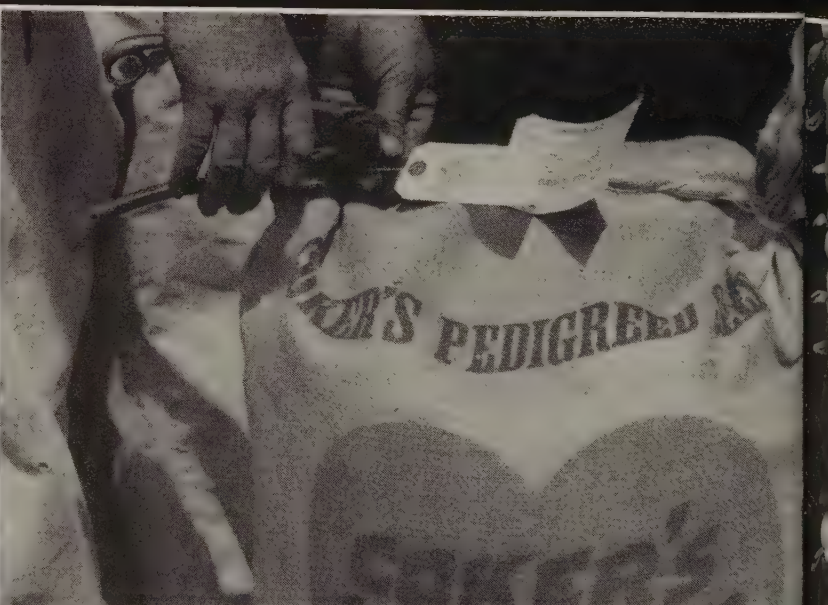
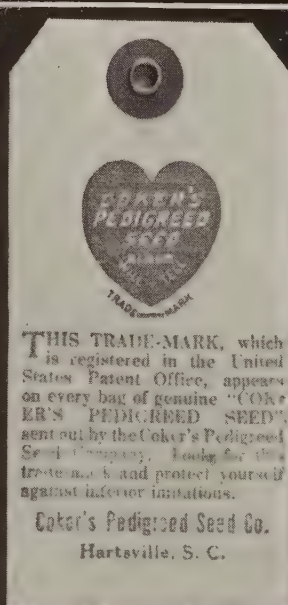
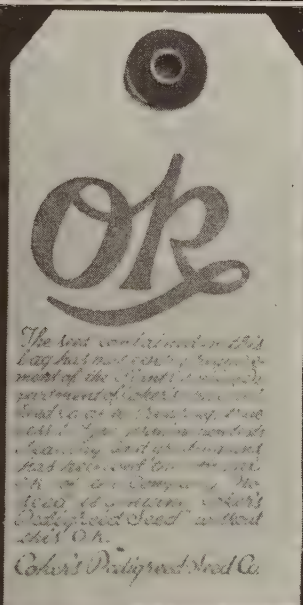
9 In order to avoid danger of heating, newly harvested bags of grain are regularly turned and spaced for proper ventilation.



12 Drawing sample of duplicate germination tests which will be run on each individual lot.



13 One hundred average seed make up each sample tested for germination.



16 This is our official O. K. tag which is our stamp of approval on every bag of Coker's Pedigreed Seed.

17 No seed is genuine COKER'S PEDIGREED SEED unless it bears our O. K. tag under seal and our registered Trade Mark.



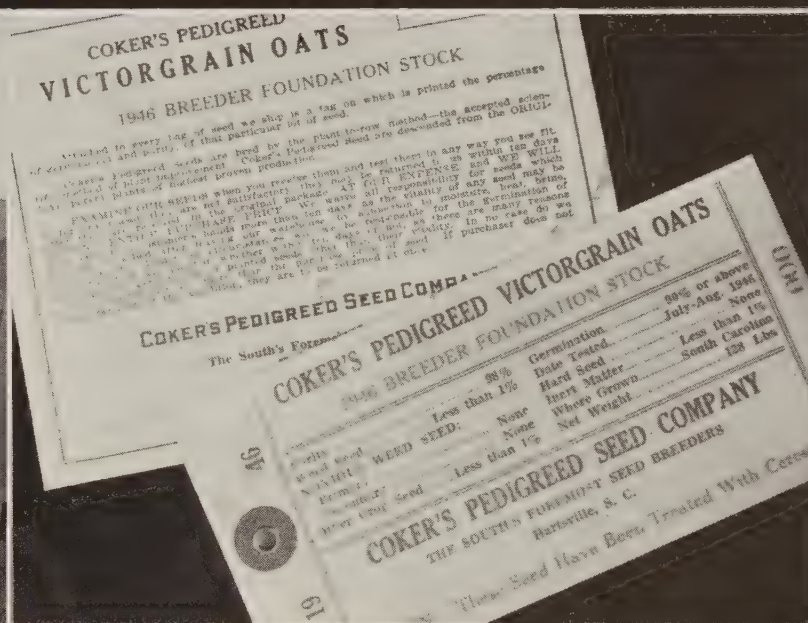
10 One of our three well equipped cleaners where light-weight, immature seed, chaff and trash are removed by screening and air blast.



11 All seed oats, whether smut-resistant or not, are treated with Ceresan as an added safeguard and to aid in securing better, healthier stands.



14 Our germinating laboratory is staffed with skilled technicians and equipped with all necessary germinating equipment to obtain fair and accurate tests.



15 Every bag of Coker's Pedigreed Grain carries an outside analysis tag giving varietal name, germination, purity and lot number, and an inside tag for varietal and lot identification.



18 The final product—Pedigreed foundation seed stored in one of our well ventilated, roomy warehouses awaiting shipment.



Coker's Pedigreed

YELNANDO SOYBEANS

A NEW, HIGHLY SHATTER RESISTANT, HAY TYPE SOYBEAN

Coker's Yelnando is a new soybean variety which will be introduced this fall and offered our customers for planting in the spring of 1947. It combines high shatter resistance—well suited for combine harvesting, with an erect, semi-viney plant—excellent for hay or forage. It is the result of many years of painstaking and continuous selection and testing in an effort to find a bean that would help solve the Southern Farmer's hay and seed problem.

This bean was bred from a chance cross of Coker's Yelredo and the Nanda, and combines the good characteristics of both parents. It is not ideal in every respect, for Coker's Yelnando is not as high a seed producer as certain other varieties, nor does it produce as much hay as some; but we know of no bean that embodies as many good characteristics, or, in our opinion, is so well suited for general utility planting.

BREEDING HISTORY

During the process of breeding, many thousands of selections were made and tested. Beans were left in the field usually until after Christmas, and only those plants selected that were of good type, productive, and highly shatter resistant. These in turn were put back into plant-to-rows, and the same process repeated year after year until types that approached our ideal were found.

We had a most promising group in plant-to-rows in 1942, the most outstanding one of which was the parent plant-to-row of Coker's Yelnando. The record on this row showed that it made a vigorous growth of semi-viney, erect type and was highly productive and shatter resistant. The beans were yellow and of medium size. The yield on this row was

at the rate of 41.6 bushels per acre. This bean was in increase in 1943 and has been tested as Coker 43-3.

MAKES QUICK GROWTH—VINEY PLANT

Subsequent testing with different dates of planting and on different soil types convinced us that this bean had true merit and should be increased and offered to our customers as a bean especially well suited for planting following a small grain crop. It makes a quick growth, and when planted at this time will usually make 50% more growth than such beans as the Volstate. We consider it superior to the Biloxi because the stems are finer and make more palatable hay. Normally, we expect a yield of 15 to 20 bushels per acre.

SHATTER RESISTANCE ENABLES LATER HARVESTING

This bean will fill a real need if used as a hay bean, and a sufficient amount planted in rows and combined for seed for the next year's hay crop. The beans can be left, without much danger of shattering, until such time as the grower finds it convenient to have them combined. While we harvested a high percentage of our crop last year after Christmas, our recommendation would be to combine them just as soon after maturity as is convenient to do so.

DESCRIPTION

Plant: Erect, semi-viney.

Maturity: Medium late.

Color: Yellow with brown hilum.

Shatter Resistance: Highest.

Adaptability: Best general purpose bean for hay and seed.

Oil Content: Usually 17% to 18%.

Productivity: Among the best.

Seed Size: Medium—182,400 to bushel average.

Photo above left: Illustrates comparative yield, type and shatter resistance of Coker's Yelnando with two other leading soybean varieties.

Photo, bottom left, taken late January, 1946. Note erect viney growth, shatter resistance and production of Coker's Yelnando Soybeans.

BUSINESS TERMS

OUR RESPONSIBILITY: Our seed are all carefully tested for germination and purity before shipment. Attached to every bag of seed we ship is a card on which is printed the percentage of germination and mechanical purity of that particular lot of seed. Under no circumstances, however, can we be responsible for the germination of the seed after they have been planted for there are many reasons for imperfect germination of planted seeds other than their vitality. In no case do we give any warranty, expressed or implied, as to the productivity or performance of our seed.

OUR CLAIMS: The claims we make for our seed are based on their actual performance in our breeding plots, variety tests and increase fields. They are ALL bred, grown, prepared, tested and stored under our personal supervision and control.

ONE PRICE POLICY: Our Company has, since its beginning, strictly adhered to the policy of selling its products on one schedule of prices to all. These prices are based on the quantity of the purchase and are published in our catalogs, price lists and pamphlets.

YOUR PROTECTION: Our seed are all sent out in bags labeled "COKER'S PEDIGREED SEED" and bearing our Registered Red Heart Trade Mark. Each bag also bears our O. K. tag and is officially sealed before leaving our warehouse. No seed is genuine "COKER'S PEDIGREED SEED" unless it bears our official O. K. TAG under seal and our Registered "TRADE MARK." Protect yourself by insisting upon having only seed bearing our official O. K. tag and Registered Trade Mark.

EFFECT OF GROWING CONDITIONS: Our descriptions are based on the actual records that our varieties have produced in our tests, and they will show the same characteristics elsewhere under the same conditions. Drought or POOR CONDITIONS will result in a reduced yield and poorer quality—no matter what variety is planted.

COKER'S PEDIGREED SEED COMPANY

The South's Foremost Seed Breeders

HARTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA



COKER'S PEDIGREED SEED

**COKER'S
PEDIGREED
SEED**

**BLOOD
WILL TELL**

TRADE

MARK

REGISTERED

THE GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

THESE SEED WERE BRED, GROWN AND TESTED BY

COKER'S PEDIGREED SEED CO.

HARTSVILLE, S. C.

"THE SOUTH'S FOREMOST SEEDSMEN"

